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ABSTRACT

An outline is given of a workshop session on copyright issues held at the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) 1992 annual meeting. The IFLA Copyright Committee advises the IFLA on the implications of worldwide developments in copyright and related rights for the acquisition, distribution, and use of recorded knowledge by libraries, archives, and other information services. At the annual meeting, the workshop reviewed the committee's purposes and goals, and its possible future projects. Workshop questions included the copyright of IFLA's own works, significant issues to be considered, and striking a balance between international and local aspects of copyrights. Several information sheets and a committee roster are included. "Dissemination of UNESCO Databases on CD-ROM" (Denise Pelissier) is also included. UNESCO has produced a CD-ROM (optical data disk) prototype that gives access to bibliographic and referral data and makes some UNESCO databases available online. The prototype, which contains more than 84,000 references in 6 databases was sent to 267 sites in 80 countries. Returned questionnaires (97 from 46 countries) will be analyzed, but preliminary results indicate strong user interest. (SLD)

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WORKSHOP

ON

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Taj Palace
New Delhi, India

3 September 1992
14:00-18:00

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WORKSHOP ON ©OPYRIGHT

Taj Palace, New Delhi, India
3 September 1992 -- 14:00-18:00

AGENDA

Introductions

Purpose of the workshop

What is the IFLA Committee on Copyright?

- how it came about
- its terms of reference
- its members
- its relationship to UAP

What is the Committee doing?

- statements
- articles
- programmes
- work with other organizations
- recommendations to the IFLA Executive Board
- projects
  - pamphlet
  - clearinghouse
  - survey

Possible future projects?

- regular column in IFLA Journal
- "copyright kit"

Questions to be addressed in workshop groups:

What should IFLA's stance be toward copyright of its own works?

What are the significant copyright issues which IFLA should address?

What should IFLA's role be in copyright issues?

How should IFLA strike a balance between the international and national/local aspects of copyright?

Review of issues raised in the group discussions

Further action

What are Associations doing?

- preparing publications to guide their members
- establishing committees to represent their members
- preparing promotional materials to educate library users
- urging governments to establish laws which recognize the rights of users as well as rights owners
- supporting the establishment of effective methods of administering permission-to-copy services for copying outside the scope of "fair dealing"

What is IFLA's Committee on Copyright Issues Doing?

- surveying activities among IFLA's member associations
- preparing articles for IFLA Journal to inform IFLA members about copyright issues
- exploring areas of cooperation with other organizations involved in issues of international copyright, e.g. WIPO, IPA
- developing educational programmes
- preparing a policy statement on copyright
- preparing a model copyright statement for IFLA's publications
- monitoring copyright activities world-wide in conjunction with UAP
- considering, in particular, copyright issues as they relate to audiovisual materials, materials for the disabled, and the new electronic materials

IFLA Copyright Committee

Terms of reference:

To advise IFLA on the implications of the worldwide developments in copyright (and neighbouring rights), lending right, rental right and restrictive contracts for the acquisition, distribution and use of recorded knowledge in and by libraries, archives, and other information services.

To act as a medium for the promotion of the views of copyright users' needs and problems as channeled through libraries, archives, and other information services.

Objectives:

1. To work for the better recognition of the needs of users of copyright materials in libraries, archives, and other information services.

2. To advise IFLA in the context of its regular contacts with rights owners.

3. To survey the present situation in which libraries, archives, and other information services are subject to pressure from rights owners, new copyright legislation in certain countries, and increasing interest on the part of some international bodies (WIPO and the European Commission) in strengthening copyright protection; and to make recommendations to IFLA for appropriate action.

4. To produce a report or reports (for publication by IFLA), based on the results of this survey, advising how libraries can keep informed and avoid legal problems, in two years.

5. To organize meetings under the auspices of IFLA, whenever appropriate, to discuss current developments.

January 1992

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DRAFT 1

DRAFT COPYRIGHT STATEMENT FOR IFLA PUBLICATIONS

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1992

DRAFT 2/AUGUST 1992

COPYRIGHT: A STATEMENT BY IFLA

1. IFLA-- The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions - is an independent non-governmental association, without profit motive.

2. IFLA was founded 30 September 1927. It has 1284 members from 135 countries worldwide.

3. IFLA's purposes are to promote international understanding, cooperation, discussion, research and development in all fields of library activity, including bibliography, information services and the education of personnel, and to provide a body through which librarianship can be represented in matters of international interest. (Art.2, IFLA Statutes, as adopted on 23 August 1976)

4. As a non-commercial and non-governmental organisation, IFLA represents the interests of library and information services and their users in international contexts.

5. In pursuing its objectives, IFLA supports the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that "everyone has the right to participate fully in the culture of the community, to enjoy the arts, and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits." (Art. 27)

6. IFLA demonstrates itself interest and commitment to the universal availability of publications through its Core Program of Universal Availability of Publications, hosted by the British Library and dedicated to ensure the widest possible availability of published materials, in whatever format and of whatever date to potential users wherever and whenever they are needed; and, identify constraints on availability and to propose, encourage and support action to improve the present situation at all levels, from local to the international, and at all stages, from the publication of new materials to the retention of last copies.

7. In striving to fulfil its purpose, IFLA is committed to the improvement of access to and availability of sources of information and ideas, irrespective of the medium of publication or dissemination.

8. Librarians and information professionals recognise, and are committed to support, the needs of library users to gain access to copyright works and the information and ideas they contain, in order to assist in the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. They recognise that this process leads to the creation of new intellectual property.

9. Librarians and information professionals respect the needs of authors, creators, publishers and other copyright owners to obtain a fair economic return on their intellectual property. They also respect their need to defend copyright works against piracy, unfair use and unauthorised exploitation.

10. IFLA believes that librarians and information professionals work at the point of balance between the legitimate needs of copyright works and the legitimate rights of copyright owners.

11. IFLA therefore urges that this balance should be recognised by those formulating national legislation and international agreements on matters of copyright. It further believes that legislation and agreements should provide for:

(a) the protection of the valid right of copyright owners to a fair economic return on their intellectual property, and

(b) equitable access to, and use of, copyright works by libraries and information services and their users.

(over)

12. IFLA believes that legislation and international agreements should include:

(a) recognition of the role of librarians and information professionals in information collection and dissemination

(b) recognition of the rights of access to information contained in copyright works, regardless of the format or medium in which it is published.

(c) recognition of the specific needs of people with disabilities

(d) the elimination of exclusive rights whereby a rights owner can prevent libraries and information services acquiring and making available copyright materials.

(e) the facility to allow copying or reformatting of copyright works for study, education, training, research, preservation and non-commercial personal use under "fair dealing" or similar provisions.

(f) clear guidance on the amounts which may be copied under such arrangements.

(g) licensing facilities to allow copying above those amounts, subject to payment, if necessary.

13. IFLA declares its willingness to work with other appropriate organizations in furtherance of these aims.

prepared by Ross Shimmon and revised by the IFLA Committee on Copyright Issues
April 1992

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE
COPYRIGHT QUIZ

"PUBLIC DOMAIN" is used to describe a work

a. whose copyright has expired

b. whose rights owner has waived his/her rights

c. whose content is not protected

Which of the following international agreements relate(s) to copyright:

Warsaw Pact
Florence Protocol
Berne Convention
Paris Principles
Geneva Accord

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE
COPYRIGHT QUIZ

Copyright protects the rights of:

authors
publishers
libraries
library users
all of the above

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE
COPYRIGHT QUIZ

The copyright statement or symbol must appear in a work in order for it to be protected by copyright.

TRUE FALSE

Copyright means that the author should be paid whenever a copy of his/her work is made.

TRUE FALSE

A copyright holder can limit the right to copy by a librarian or researcher by explicitly stating "all rights are reserved."

TRUE FALSE

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division:

Section/RT:

Joint Meeting with:

141-OFFPUB-E

WORKSHOP THEME (IF APPLICABLE):

Dissemination of UNESCO databases on CD-ROM

Denise Pélissier
Clearing House Centre, UNESCO

For internal use only:

Meeting No:

SI: yes/no

Estimated number of participants in the meeting:

Dissemination of UNESCO databases on CD-ROM

Denise Pélissier
Clearing House Centre, UNESCO

Why a CD-ROM?

Like all its sister agencies of the United Nations system, UNESCO gathers and disseminates large amounts of specialized information. This information, which is stored in its various information systems, relates to very varied fields of knowledge falling within the competence of the organization.

Considering that the use of existing databases and information services by national institutions could and should be enhanced, the General Conference of UNESCO decided, as part of the Organization's third Medium Term Plan (1990-1995) to create a Clearing House with the following objectives:

- To promote and facilitate access by potential users to information stored within UNESCO;

- To assist sectoral information services to create new databases corresponding to users' needs;

- To make databases available efficiently and economically through the use of both traditional and electronic media.

With these objectives in mind, a feasibility study (1) was carried out in 1990 and 1991. In this framework, an international survey of users' needs(2) was undertaken by means of interviews in about fifty countries. Altogether one thousand replies to questionnaires were received revealing a strong demand for on-line access (62.8%) and CD-ROM (52.5%). The survey also showed that there was a significant level of installation of microcomputers (71.5%) and of CD-ROM drives (26.4% of all respondents had access to a CD-ROM drive).

On the basis of these findings it was decided to issue a CD-ROM prototype giving access to bibliographic and referral data and to make some UNESCO database available online.

Production of the CD-ROM prototype

The main aim was to produce a low-cost, user-friendly CD-ROM that could be used on any personal computer running with DOS. The software chosen was micro CDS/ISIS with a user interface called EYRISKO developed by DBA (Società per la documentazione, le biblioteche e gli archivi). This interface provides for user-friendly searching, printing and exporting.

The CD-ROM prototype comprises:

- 84,000 bibliographic references
- details of 8,850 research institutes and information services throughout the world
- details of 4,500 social science periodicals

These are included in six databases:

UNESBIB: 46,000 bibliographic references to UNESCO documents and publications

IBEDOCS: 12,700 references to literature worldwide in the field of education

ICOMMOS: 25,300 references to literature worldwide on museums, monuments and sites

DARE: Details of 4,650 research institutes and information services and 4,500 social science periodicals

ENERGY: Details of 4,200 research institutes and information services in the field of renewable energy resources

UNESDATA: Directory of the 66 UNESCO databases

The sum of this information corresponds to about 16,000 printed pages. Except for UNESDATA, which is managed with micro CDS/ISIS, the five other databases are managed with ISIS mainframe.

As a first step, testfiles of each database were prepared within UNESCO in the Clearing House Centre. Data were downloaded from the mainframe in ISO 2709 format and imported in micro CDS/ISIS. Field definition tables, indexing and display formats were designed to harmonize all the databases as much as possible .

Finally, tapes containing the whole databases were produced; data processing was taken in charge by JOUVE a wellknown French CD-ROM publisher, and mastering and duplication were carried out in France by MPO.

Within UNESCO it took one computer specialist about three months to prepare the data and to adapt the EYRISKO interface. The external costs were:

	$
Data processing, mastering, duplication (300 copies)	7 300
Interface	2 000
Diskettes	900
Total	10 200

i.e. $34 per copy and $5 per extra copy.

This low cost was possible thanks to the CDS/ISIS software, the use of which has allowed data to be prepared internally as well as avoiding the payment of royalties for using a commercial software.

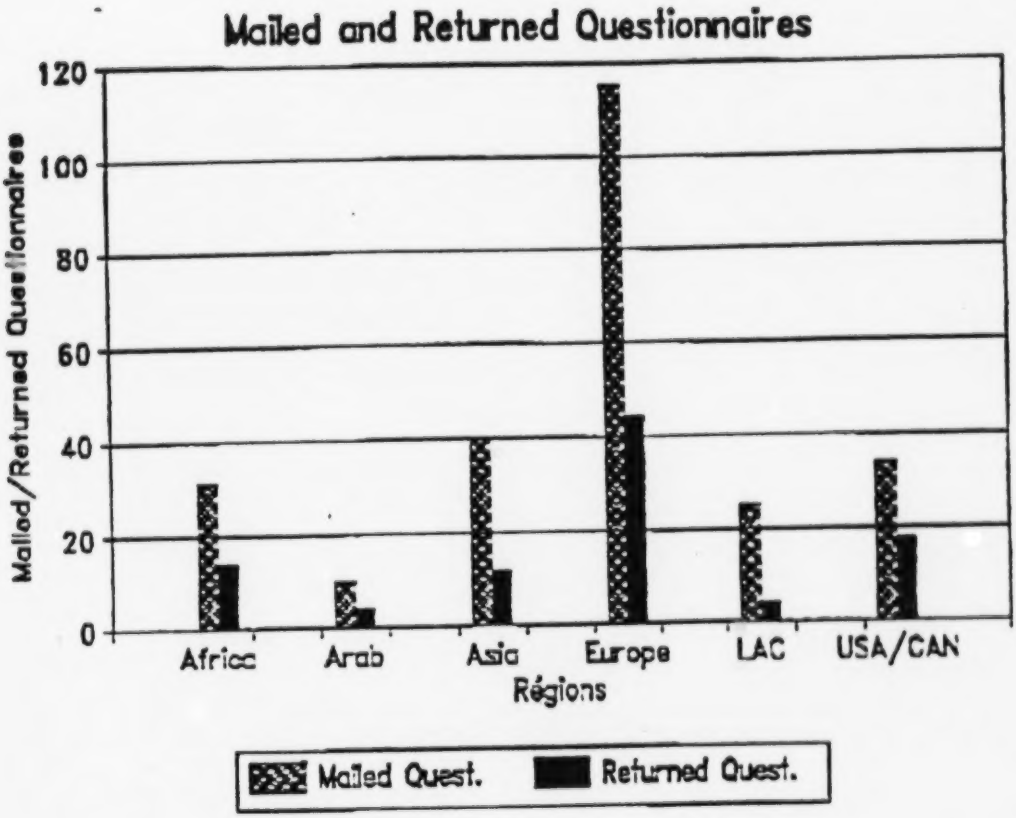
Evaluation of the CD-ROM:

Pilot sites for testing were selected first of all among the libraries and documentation centres that had taken part in the survey of users'needs (2) and had the required equipment. The trial was also announced in several newsletters (UNISIST, ACCIS, etc...) and in specialized conferences. Potentially interested sites were asked to complete an order form that included questions on their equipment (microcomputer and CD-ROM drive) and on the CD-ROM titles they already had (see annex 1), to avoid sending a disk to a non equipped site. Altogether 267 copies were mailed to sites in 80 countries between November 1991 and April 1992.

An evaluation questionnaire (see annex) was prepared in French and English and was mailed to the 267 sites in April 1992. By the end of June, 97 completed questionnaires were returned from 46 countries.

Table 1: Detailed breakdown by regions of questionnaires mailed and returned

Regions	% of questionnaires mailed	% of questionnaires returned
Africa	12,2	14,6
Arab States	4	4,2
Asia and the Pacific	15,7	12,5
Europe	45	45,8
Latin America and the Caribbean	9,8	4,2
North America	13,3	18,8


Mailed and Returned Questionnaires
Mailed/Returned Questionnaires
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Africa
Arab
Asia
Europe
LAC
USA/CAN
Régions
Mailed Quest.
Returned Quest.

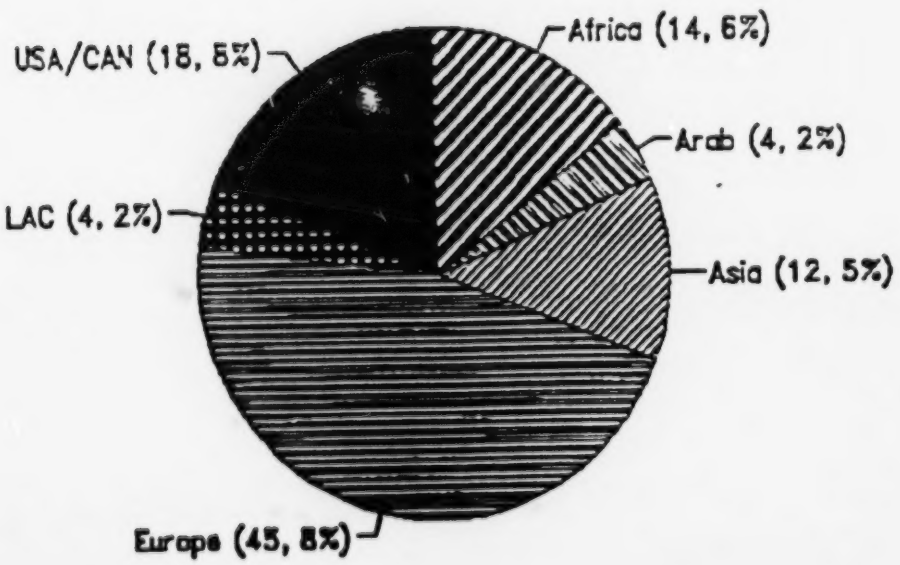

Africa (14, 6%)
Arab (4, 2%)
Asia (12, 5%)
Europe (45, 8%)
LAC (4, 2%)
USA/CAN (18, 5%)

Diagram 2: Breakdown by types of responding organizations

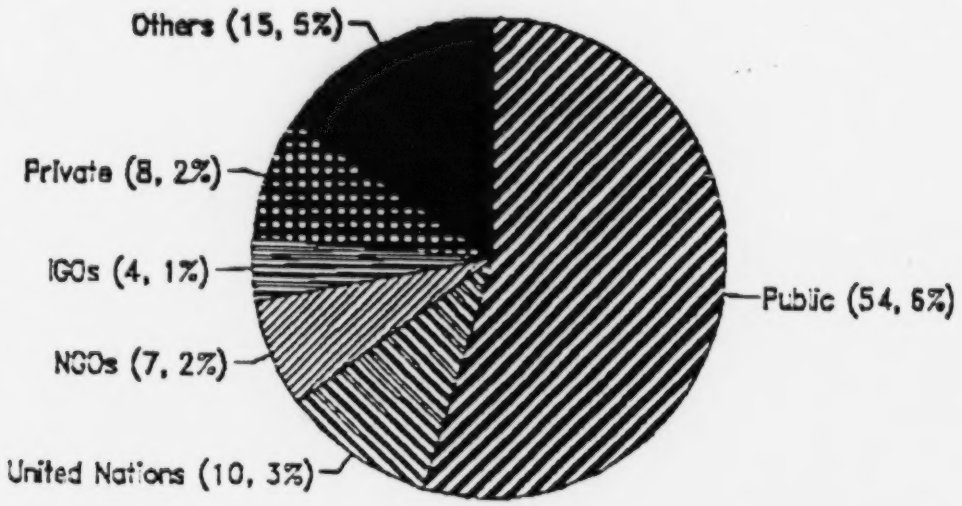


Diagram 2 shows that the sample is composed mainly of organizations in the public sector.

At the time of writing this paper, the questionnaires were being analysed and only preliminary and partial results can be given. A synthesis of the results will be published by the end of 1992.

The CD-ROM was installed in a reading room and available in self-service for 60% of the respondents.As regards the equipment, nearly 53% had Hitachi drive and 77,3% had a colour screen of which 48,5% were VGA screen. In the case of 20% of the respondents it was installed on a local area network.

Nearly 30% of the sites had between 1 and 5 CD-ROM titles and 25% had between 6 and 10 CD-ROM titles. 88,7% of the respondants are also using other media, mainly on-line (77,3%) and printed publication (50,5%). The main advantages listed for the CD-ROM are: Ease of use, low cost, high storage capacity, no time constraints.

The UNESCO CD-ROM was installed either by a computer specialist (43,3%) or by a librarian (38%). More than 80% of the respondents installed it in less than one hour without any problem (85,6%). Most of the respondents found it easy to install (94,8%). For searching the assisted mode is the most widely used (46,4%), the expert mode being used by only 16% of the respondents, although 43,6% had an experience of micro CDS/ISIS software. The CD-ROM was mainly used for information retrieval (58,5%), but also for demonstration (20,2%) and for training (8,5%). UNESBIB was the most popular database. As regards the language for consultation software and the messages appearing on the screen, english was preferred by 67%, followed by french (14,4%) and spanish (11,3%).The user manual in english was found suitable by 82,5%. 70% found the purchase price of 200$ acceptable.

Improvements requested concern mainly standardization for searching (e.g. for boolean operators, use of AND, OR instead of *, +). As a whole 78,4% were satisfied.

Conclusions

The findings of the user survey revealed a strong interest in the CD-ROM in-countries of both North and South. The results of the pilot experiment confirm that this technology is well adapted to disseminating UNESCO information worldwide as a complement to other distribution media such as on-line, paper and microfiche. A new CD-ROM edition is accordingly foreseen for 1993. It will include the six databases of the prototype, plus the UNESCO Thesaurus and a bibliographic database on the prevention of AIDS.

Two other titles will also be published: the Index Translationum, a database containing 500.000 references of translated books published in about 60 countries in all fields since 1979; and a multimedia CD-ROM on the World Heritage providing textual information in three languages (English, French and Spanish) as well as maps and images on monuments and sites included in the World Heritage list.